World Alliance News Letter

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Things That Make for Peace

The world of 1949 clamors for peace. A note of fear-me desperation is manifest in the peoples' plea for curity. They long for a period of quiet in which to build homes, time enough to heal if not forget the orrors, brutalities, and disruption of total war.

Yet underneath is an ever present inchoate dread at ruin cannot be postponed. The apprehension that ar will come, regardless of our intense desire for in-rnational peace, springs from many causes. It is fed the fatalism so prevalent in our day, nurtured by e sense of uncertainty about what we can do of long nge constructive value, and further heightened by e complexity and immensity of the issues that con-ont us.

This formless fear that the morrow will bring dis-ter persists even while the international experts as-re us that war is not probable in the near future. Ve are troubled by a sense of guilt because while we lk of peace we all too often follow after the things at make for war.

There is evidence, to be sure, that we are making me advances in imposing order upon the existent orld chaos. The Marshall Plan contributes materially nd psychologically to a more stable world economy. ension is diminishing and order increasing in such ouble spots as Israel and India. The people in Eu-pe are attacking their problems with growing hope. espite suffering and despair, the world's peoples as a hole struggle toward more abundant life with aston-hing courage and strength. The progress in world econstruction and rehabilitation indicates a resurgent orale.

Nevertheless a widespread feeling persists that we re not doing enough. Too often we feel culpable that gain the period of grace, as in the ill-fated thirties, not being used to the full for the establishment on npregnable foundations of peace-with-justice. Con-der, for example, our equivocal attitude on the Jnited Nations, UNESCO, rearmament, and foreign id.

Theoretically, we believe that the organizations f the United Nations are among the things that ake for true peace. Yet there is an unquestionable etdown of faith in the UN among leaders and peoples. he tendency to by-pass and undercut the UN is not urbed. Moreover, we are prone to overlook the truly nomentous achievements of the UN in the social and conomic areas, while we focus undue attention on the bickering that is headlined. People are, therefore, becoming more and more cynical about the effectualness of the UN. Yet we do not demand of our leaders that they make the world organization work. We do not insist our foreign policy be based squarely on the UN.

At heart we know that "wars begin in the minds of men; it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed". But UNESCO, the UN specialized agency designed to influence the minds of men is given only token support by the nations of the world. Neither the size of UNESCO's budget nor the amount of popular backing it receives, gives the faintest indication that this agency has an unique task of paramount importance.

The record of history instructs us that rearmament *by itself* cannot make for peace. It is defensive and negative in nature, at best a delaying tactic to be employed until some basic solutions to the causes of conflict may be found. Yet time after time the colossal cost of rearmament undercuts the actual or potential world economic program that alone offers a live hope of a stable international order.

The facts compel us to admit that communism cannot be defeated or democracy made to triumph on any battlefield, diplomatic or military. Empty stomachs turn away from democracy with its promise of political freedom and choose communism with its promise of more food and great economic security. Whether the promise has any valid expectation of fulfilment for the most part does not affect its appeal. Democracy can be victorious in the ideological struggle only as it does its utmost to give each individual in the world a chance to live a full life. A tiny start has been made in building a global program of mutual aid in which all the world's natural and human resources will be utilized. As yet, however, we do not comprehend the vast unmet human needs that must be satisfied if even a rough justice and a tolerable standard of living is to be assured. Only on the basis of its performance on this level during the immediate years ahead will democracy be judged and accepted or rejected.

An empowered United Nations, a UNESCO given actual and not merely token support, a candid facing up to the relation between rearmament and world economic recovery, a more comprehensive global plan of mutual aid—in these four areas the significant advances already made can and must be vastly increased

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Items of Interest

Mount Holyoke Institute on U. N.

The second session of the Mount Holyoke College Institute on the United Nations is being held from June 26th through July 23rd.

The Institute has been established to promote increased understanding of international affairs among men and women concerned with problems confronting today's world. The Institute has become an important venture in education for world understanding.

Members will have opportunity during each of the four weeks to discuss a major world problem with leaders of our own and other governments, United Nations officials, and leaders of movements for world order. Lectures and discussions and weekly trips to Lake Success to observe the United Nations in operation and meet delegation and Secretariat members are features of the program.

Tenth Anniversay of "Jewish Social Studies"

The completion of ten years of activity by the publication *Jewish Social Studies* was marked on April 3rd by an all-day conference at the New School, New York City. The general topic was "Problems of Research in the Study of the Jewish Catastrophe 1939-1945." *Jewish Social Studies* was founded in 1937 for the purpose of providing a vehicle for the publication of detailed, scholarly and documented studies on contemporary and historical aspects of Jewish life and thus help fulfill the goal of the Conference on Jewish Relations—"For a better understanding of the position of the Jews in the Modern World."

Round-the-World Town Meeting

Mr. Chester S. Williams, Public Liaison Officer of the United States Mission to the United Nations, has been granted a leave-of-absence to act as general manager for the Round-the-World Town Meeting and director of the World Town Hall Seminar. This project is sponsored by Town Hall to increase international understanding on a people-to-people basis. The Department of State and the United State Information Service in the various embassies are cooperating with the Town Hall in planning the broadcasts to originate from fourteen world capitals in Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East. Mr. Williams will have special responsibility for a seminar program involving representatives of twenty American organizations constituting a cross-section of organized interests in the United States.

Prayer in the U. N.

It has been reported by the New York Times that the United Nations new headquarters will contain a room for prayer and meditation. The international organization has been frequently criticized for not taking cognizance of the role of God in man's affairs. The setting up of the chamber is the first official U act recognizing the need for man's communion wi a Supreme Being.

Critics of the UN have failed to correctly appra the difficulty of finding any formula acceptable to religious faiths as well as to professed atheists a agnostics. Indeed the mere task of making a chamb of prayer and meditation acceptable to all is, from t architect's point of view, all but impossible. The ta however, is being undertaken. The success of the ve ture will depend on the acceptance of the princi that every individual has the right to worship in own way.

Tour of England

The National Religion and Labor Foundation joining with the Commission on World Peace of T Methodist Church and other bodies in setting u study tour to England in July to observe the econo social, political and religious movements there. T itinerary will include a first week in London, and t periods in a Wales mining center, in manufactur centers and in a rural area.

WFUNA Dinner Honors Evatt

Herbert V. Evatt, President of the General Ass bly of the United Nations was honored in New Y at a dinner of the World Federation of United Nati Associations. Speakers were: Warren Austin, Chie the United States Mission to the UN; Herbert V. Ev Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Director of the Department of So Affairs, UN; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of American Association for the UN; Louis Dolivet, tor of United Nations World; and Charles L. burg, Vice President of WFUNA and a trustee of Church Peace Union.

As newly elected president of the WFUNA, Evatt assumes leadership of a world-wide organiza with affiliates in thirty-three countries. Since its fo ing in Luxembourg in 1946 it has worked effecti in support of the United Nations.

Seminar in Israel

An outstanding group of American Christians making a two weeks' study tour in Israel. After stopovers in Paris and Rome, they convene in Tel May 1st for the study tour which will cover a area of the Holy Land.

The tour of Israel has been made available to a fully selected group of prominent educators, ed churchmen and public figures who have been interested in the Palestine problem and the grow Israel. The American Christian Palestine Comm the sponsoring agency of the tour, comprises a bership of 25,000 leading Christians in the U States.

In Memoriam

Stephen Wise was a great man — a great American, and a great citizen of the world. During his long and active life he gave devoted leadership to a multitude of civic, national, and international movements for a better, more democratic, kindlier expression of our common life. All his efforts were based on high purpose and a spiritual enthusiasm. He dreamed dreams and gave his all for their realization.

Whether speaking as senior Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, or as President of the American Jewish Congress, or as leader of the World Jewish Congress, or as a plain citizen fighting the graft and corruption of Tammany Hall, Rabbi Wise was forthright and fearless. Those close to him and those who admired him most are thankful that he lived to see his greatest dream realized — the restoration of Israel to its rightful place in the family of nations.

The memory of Stephen Wise is enshrined in the hearts of millions, for his life was devoted to an attempt to direct the current of history along the course of justice and righteousness.

The Church in New Zealand

Rev. Donald F. MacKenzie, Knox Presbyterian Church, Christ Church, N. Z.

New Zealand is one of the youngest countries in the world, with no lack of material vitamins to bring it to a healthy maturity. Its present population of one and three-quarter million is probably two millions below the optimum. Its wealth is in the good earth. For these and other reasons, standards of living are higher than those of almost any other land.

But though it is young, New Zealand inherits all the cultural characteristics of its forebears, and nowhere is this more clearly illustrated than in the churches. It has 64 different religious sects, including several Maori denominations. The chief bodies are the Anglicans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Methodists, in that numerical order.

Offsetting the undoubted sectarianism of many church people in this country, is the strong ecumenical movement, the National Council of Churches. All the main Protestant denominations belong to this representative body, with an office in Christ church and a full-time secretary, the energetic Alan Brash. This young minister who has traveled extensively and who has studied abroad, has a deep and comprehensive view of the world duties of the Universal church, and unceasingly brings before the Churches their obligations in the present critical years. Were it not for men like these, there would be every excuse for New Zealanders becoming completely insular and isolationist, for they are remote in distance and time from European and American thought and action. Recent events however in Asia, China, Indonesia and Java, are bringing home to us here the truth (challenging to some and unwelcome to some) that the world is one and peace is indivisible, and that the church can no longer afford to act in disunity or in isolation.

National Council Projects

The success of the National Council's work may be judged by the number and character of the projects it is currently conducting. Among these are:

1. Support of war orphans.
2. Relief to the displaced persons particularly of India.
3. Subsistence fund supply to theological students, particularly those in Germany who have been impoverished by the currency changes.

Over three hundred tons of clothing have been sent to Europe. Parcels containing foods have been distributed by the thousands. Thirty-five thousand pairs of second-hand shoes supplying two European countries for twelve thousand children were sent by a fund raised for that purpose.

Actually the first contribution from New Zealand was a sum of money which purchased a large building in Switzerland and erected it as a temporary Church in a war-devastated town in Holland .This was the gift of the Presbyterian Church in N. Z. in the name of the Christians of this country.

Desire to Avoid Isolationism

There is on the whole a deep anxiety in the good people of this country to avoid the temptations of isolation, by knowing as much as possible about world affairs, by reminding themselves in speech and in press of their duty to share with the world their own primary riches. There is more than a youthful desire to please; there is altruism here, and the churches are well to the fore in campaign. On the spiritual side we are of course constantly in debt for the treasures we receive from overseas in the persons of the outstanding preachers who from time to time have paid us much appreciated visits.

Today New Zealand is a small country with a good heart. For all we know this youthful dominion may tomorrow shoulder the task of guarding what is best in European Christian civilization, and of retaining it to feed the foetus of a new civilization. New Zealand's isolation may be a spiritual danger now; it may be an incalulable blessing to mankind in days to come.

World Wheat Agreement

President Truman has sent the 1949 International Wheat Agreement to the Senate with a strong plea for early ratification. It is his hope that the necessary two-thirds will approve of the plan before July, the start of the new crop year. In addition to Senate ratification, House approval will be necessary for any appropriations needed to meet any possible difference between normal export prices and those prices set in the agreement.

The first wheat pact, negotiated after twenty years of effort failed to meet Senate approval in 1948. Shortly after the election, however, a new effort was launched and the International Wheat Conference met in January of 1949. Over forty nations, five exporters and the rest importers of wheat, negotiated for two months before reaching agreement late in March.

The plan attempts to do three things: first, to stabilize the price of wheat at between $1.50 in 1949 and $1.20 in 1953; second, to assure importing countries of a supply of wheat at a reasonable price; third, to guarantee exporting countries a regular market for the next four years.

The Administration points out that the United States is no longer in the position of being called on to export more than she can grow for export. Wheat supplies the world over are increasing. Even with large E. R. P. grain shipments planned next year there is a possibility that present wheat production rates in the U. S. may have to be curtailed. The hope on the part of the Administration is that when abnormal overseas buying stops U. S. wheat exporters will have an export cushion, under the agreement, of close to 170 million bushels of wheat annually.

The mechanics of the plan may or may not be commendable. But the fact that forty-one nations have felt the need of price stability on an international scale illustrates the need for greater collaboration in the economic field. Had multi-lateral trade agreement with the scope of the Wheat Agreement been in effect in the 1920's, the world might have avoided the disastrous economic crash of the 1930's.

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if a viable world order is to be instituted. We have the knowledge, resources, and technical skill for such a program. But have we the desire and the will? Have we the moral purpose? At this point ethical religion can show the way to the attainment of true international peace. Thus could come a measure of fulfilment to the faith the nations' peoples once again have celebrated in their spring religious festivals, signifying rebirth and hope. The well-springs of faith are not dry; they only need refreshment—a spiritual rebirth.

COMING SOON!

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Before the June issue of the News Letter reaches you, you will receive a special circular on the World Alliance called Peace, Justice, Security, Friendship, Religion.

The purposes of this circular are:

1. To secure for the work of the World Alliance much needed donations.
2. To secure new members for the World Alliance.

Our best source of both donations and new memberships is you — the loyal members of the World Alliance readers of the News Letter

Won't you please be thinking of this matter and so be prepared to act when the circular comes. The work of the World Alliance was never more needed.

The International Labor Organization

The International Labor Organization is an organization of government—of 53 nations—banded together to work for better economic and social conditions for labor.

"If you wish for peace, work for jusice". This ILO motto expresses the basic idea underlying all of the Organization's work: that social and economic justice are essential if we are to have permanent peace.

Now one of the specialized agencies of UN, the ILO was for many years an autonomous part of the League of Nations. It is the only surviving international organization of those created at the end of World War I.

Who Belongs to the ILO?

The ILO's membership is similar to that of the United Nations, but not identical. Some countries in the United Nations are not members of the ILO—Syria, Lebanon, and the USSR, for example. Others are in the ILO but not in the United Nations—such countries as Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Ireland and Bulgaria.

But while the ILO may look like a "little UN" at first glance, there is one great difference. The UN's authority rests entirely on the governments which make up its membership. The ILO, on the other hand, is controlled by representatives of labor and management as well as governments. Each member nation sends to the annual ILO conference one delegate nominated by the trade union movements, and one nominated by the employers' organization, as well as two government delegates.

The ILO has no sovereign rights. It cannot force a nation to do anything. Its world influence, however, is great. As of September 1947, the ILO had helped to formulate 86 international "treaties" and had made 82 recommendations, all directed to the improvements of labor conditions.

Among the subjects covered in these treaties and recommendations are: sickness and accident benefits, protection of the family of sick or injured workers, leaves of absence for motherhood, prohibition of child labor, elimination or reduction of night work by women, protection of the rights of ship-wrecked or stranded seamen, and protection from exploitation, particularly in backward areas.

The ILO is a research agency, a publishing house, and a committee of expert advisers, all rolled into one. It keeps tabs on wage, price and employment trends throughout the world; publishes technical journals and books; prepares preliminary drafts of the labor treaties and recommendations that go before the annual Conference; and sends its experts to every corner of the world, at the request of member governments, to make studies and recommend action to improve the conditions of labor.

The Role of the United States

Although the United States did not join the ILO until it had been functioning for fifteen years, it played an important role in its creation. Samuel Gompers was chairman of the committee which drafted the ILO's constitution. And the first ILO Conference was held in Washington in 1919.

When the War broke out, the ILO quietly continued its work first in Geneva and later when France fell, in Montreal. (It is still in Montreal, although some of the ILO staff has returned to Geneva. Its permanent headquarters will be decided in agreement with the United Nations.)

Throughout World War II, American support and influence were extremely important in enabling the ILO to continue its work. In 1941, shortly before Pearl Harbor, a special session of the International Labor Conference was held in the White House, with President Roosevelt in attendance.

In 1944, the ILO Conference met to prepare for post-war problems. This Conference adopted a Declaration of Principles, which has become historic. It affirmed that "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere", and called on the nations to carry on an unrelenting war against want, with full postwar employment as prime objective. This Philadelphia Declaration has had a profound effect on government policies, on both sides of the Atlantic.

A special maritime session of the Conference was held in Seattle in 1946. That conference adopted a series of conventions setting minimum standards to cover all working conditions of seamen, including an international minimum wage. The fourth labor conference of the American States' members is now being held in Montevideo.

Present Tasks of ILO

The present Director of the ILO is David A. Morse, a citizen of the United States. As major matters which are on the ILO agenda for the current year, he lists the following: man-power, i.e., plans for shifting surplus labor in one area to others where there is labor shortage, vocational training of young workers, providing technical experts to show labor how to use more modern and efficient methods, additional safety measures for laborers, protection against occupational diseases, special study of urgent social and labor problems of Latin America, Asia and the Pacific Area.

"The ultimate aim of the ILO", says Mr. Morse, "is by improving conditions of work and seeing to it that labor everywhere receives sufficient financial return to insure at least a minimum satisfactory standard of living, to advance the cause of human rights, social justice and the understanding of the democratic process."

On the Political Front

The North Atlantic Treaty

Enthusiastic support and sharp criticism, both qualified, are being directed at the North Atlantic Treaty by almost every opinion grouping in the world. Of all the questions raised and doubts expressed, perhaps the ones which probe deepest are those concerned with the relation of the pact to economic recovery and to the United Nations.

The pact calls for encouragement of "economic collaboration" and also for the development of "individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack" among the signatories. Whether both increased military expenditure and continued economic recovery under ERP are possible has not yet been demonstrated. The success of the Marshall Plan has been predicated on a two-fold assumption that appears to be undermined by the pact: (1) that Europe will concentrate its resources on economic rehabilitation and will not need to dissipate them on large scale rearmament; (2) that trade relations will be strengthened not only among North Atlantic countries but between the East and the West.

Many critics consider that the UN is directly undercut by the proposed pact with its "regional" arrangements and its consequent attempt to establish a balance of power between groups of states. The argument is that global peace can be insured only by global diplomacy and action such as the UN sponsors. A number of publicists deny the State Department claim that the pact "implements the Charter", and urge that Article 5 be amended so as to keep the pact from being in competition with the Charter. Moreover, no reply has yet been given to the objection that non-UN members have been admitted as parties to the pact.

Some other questions frequently raised about the pact include: May the pact as it now reads involve the USA in colonial conflicts of tottering European empires? Just what is meant by a threat to "political independence", which in Article 4 provides for consultation of the parties; what if any action is to follow such consultation? How much attention will be given to such positive commitments of the pact as contained in Article 2, e.g., to strengthen the signatories' "free institutions" and to bring about "a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded"? Does the pact, obviously directed against the USSR, not increase the difficulty of effecting between East and West a rapprochement essential to basic world order? . . . . Such questions indicate clearly the urgent need for spirited discussion about the proposed treaty, both in and out of Congress. Only thus can we discover more precisely to what we commit ourselves if this country ratifies the pact.

The German Problem

Four years after Germany's surrender, no p treaty has been offered her. Nor is there much pr bility that the Big Four Potsdam agreement — treat Germany as a whole — can or will be carried Actually with Britain, France and the United S agreeing in principle on policy in Western Germ it looks as if Trizonia would become a quasi-na with at least a degree of permanent standing in international community.

The struggle between the Social Democratic Christian Democratic political parties has at threatened to wreck the German Parliame Council. Such dissolution is not probable, how since it would involve the danger for the We Powers that they might lose the political init they have held in Germany since the London of the Western German State is the effect o Russians lifting the Berlin blockade, now consi ference. Another factor threatening the establish a possibility. The German picture continues confused: all that is clear is that the German p believe they have regained their national identit are conscious of their increasing political pow the cold war between the USSR and the West.

Confusion in Burma

The 16-month old Republic of Burma is in a of upheaval. The treasury is nearly bankru estimated 30,000 lives have already been lost in a of civil wars, the government undergoes one c crisis after another. The rebellion of the Karen continued for several months, and early in Apr Christian minority in a predominantly Bu country negotiated a truce with a view to estab a Karen state. Agreement has not yet been re however, and recently Premier Thakin Nu de the offer of India, Australia, Ceylon, and Brit use their good offices in settling the Karen dis

Despite the disruption of her governmen economy, the assassination of her ablest leade the general gravity of the present turmoil, t some promise that Burma can yet establish a government. In her favor are the high litera and the rich natural resources of the country. will, however, need outside help, both financ military. At present she is seeking a £25 loan from Birtain, to help her harvest her ric (Without the large export of Burmese rice Asians may go hungry during the year ahea has also sought to procure military equipme India. It is expected that the Commonwealth Ministers Conference in London will consi Burmese situation; for this rich country, w 17,000,000 inhabitants is of immense strate economic importance for all of Asia.

Community Activities

ıdent Interfaith Experiment

Six students of Teachers College, Columbia Uni-sity have been participating in an attempt to under-nd "how the other faith worships". The interfaith ɔeriment involved the visiting of many churches d synagogues over a period of weeks.

A Methodist student who visited seven Jewish syna-gues said that she came away feeling that "we are all king the same thing in life — the only differences in method and expression." A Jewish student after iting a Quaker meeting commented similarly, "We much the same despite our different cultural ɔres." Visiting churches of oriental religious groups Roman Catholic found she had developed a pro-ınd respect for their beliefs.

Experiments of this nature carried out in urban and ıcational centers throughout the country offer one actical means of increasing interfaith good will.

Program Suggestions

Recent Government Publications on United States reign Policy. (All publications for which a price is ven may be purchased from the Superintendent of ɔcuments, Government Printing Office, Washington , D. C. Publications listed as "free" are obtainable ɔm the Division of Publications, Department of ate, Washington 25, D. C.)

International Economic Problems: Selected Statements, United Nations Resolutions, September 21-December 12, 1948. 1949. 35 pp. International Organization and Conference Series III, 27. Pub. 3418. 10 cents.

ECOSOC 1948: *A Review and Forecast.* 1949. 14 pp. International Organization and Conference Series III, 22. Pub. 3404. 10 cents.

Coordinating Foreign Aid. 1949. 22 pp. Department and Foreign Service Series 5. Pub. 3392. 10 cents.

Expanding World Trade — U. S. Policy and Program. 1949. Free.

Twenty-five Questions and Answers on the Proposed International Trade Organization. December 1948. 16 pp. Free.

Building World Trade. 1948. 20 pp. Commercial Policy Series 117. Pub. 3341. 10 cents.

Commercial Foreign Policy of the United States. September 1948. 4 pp. Commercial Policy Series 116. Pub. 3300. 5 cents. (On the history of American foreign trade policy and the provisions of the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.)

Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization, March 24, 1948. Including a Guide to the Study of the Charter. 1948. 155 pp. Commercial Policy Series 114. Pub. 3206. 35 cents.

A Charter for World Prosperity — The How and Why of the ITO. Summer 1948. 6 pp. Foreign Affairs Outline 18. Commercial Policy Series 115. Pub. 3243. Free.

Maturity. . . . A Changing Concept

A new concept of maturity and the pressing need for world citizenship if humanity is to survive the crisis it faces were outlined by WHO's Director-General, Dr. Brock Chisholm, in an address before the WHO Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean at its recent first meeting in Cairo.

Following are excerpts from Dr. Chisholm's address:

> We must recognize that for thousands of years we ordinarily have not been providing conditions for the rapid development of such organizations (i.e. WHO and the United Nations) to do their work for the human race. . . . There is one main condition which must be provided. There must be found and developed in enough places of the world enough truly mature people, soon enough and widely enough — and mature in the most modern sense of the word.

Lack of Maturity

Now, maturity is a changing concept. It does not mean what it meant a hundred years ago; nor does it mean what it did even twenty-five years ago. Maturity is a developmental process in mentality. Few people, in fact, have reached true maturity. . . . A considerable degree of immaturity prevails in large numbers of the population everywhere. The inability of people to live with other people, their inability to adjust to changing circumstances affecting them and those close to them, their inability to understand others' points of view is most marked.

Some grown-up people, although they may have developed physically, have not yet completed their social development. . . . In the relation of persons there is indeed a long way to go in development. A child discovers his mother and then others in his family. He sometimes goes as far as discovering the people in his province and occasionally discovers and develops a real relationship with the people in his own nation. But it is still rare, it is very rare, to find a person truly loyal to all kinds of people in his own nation, no matter what their race, creed or politics. Only through such a general development, through such maturity, is it possible for the world to develop enough world citizens in enough places. . . .

Functioning in Terms of the Future

At all times there is movement and development. . . . At twelve or so the child should be functioning several months ahead of himself, at sixteen he should be eight or ten years ahead of his present self and should be planning his future. When a man has reached maturity he should be able to function, in terms of time at least, two to three generations ahead. The most important work being done in the world today will not reach its greatest fruition in this generation or even in the next, but in the generation after that. . . .

The world has a great need for these people, these mature people, people who see time in these terms; and it is under these conditions that the work of the United Nations and other international organizations must continue. . . .

Suggested Reading

Man's Disorder and God's Design. The Amsterdam Assembly Series. Harper & Bros., New York. 1949. $5.00.

This monumental book incorporates the papers and reports of the four commissions of the Amsterdam Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1948. The leading non-Roman Catholic Christian thinkers of the world contributed to the discussion, criticism, and writing from which this important volume grew. Very significantly, a Roman Catholic writer in one paper has made searching "comments" on the ecumenical movement. This work is indispensable for clergymen and laymen alike who seek to plumb the meaning of the Christian Church and enhance its impact upon the twentieth century.

Volume 1. *The Universal Church in God's Design* (210 pp.) Several doctrinal interpretations of the Church lead into an illuminating discussion of the "disorder of man within the Church" (factionalism, secularization, withdrawal from the world, easy conscience, etc.), evidence of new life in the Church universal, and the vital urge toward unity today as expressed in the ecumenical movement.

Volume II. The Church's Witness to God's Design (218 pp.) A cogent analysis of the meaning and importance of "evangelism" for the contemporary era. "The *whole* Church is responsible for the whole world", for making its message pertinent for the entire common life of men. The sections on our un-Christian world and the relevance of the Gospel, written by Pauck, Tillich, and Walter Horton, contribute much to a deep understanding of the disintegration of our civilization.

Volume III. The Church and the Disorder of Society (197 pp.) Special attention is given to technics and the vast concentrations of power, and to their respective relation to the sickness of modern society. Evident is a resolute insistence on recognizing and grappling with the intricacies of contemporary problems. The two chapters by J. H. Oldham ("Technics and Civilization" and "A Responsible Society") are among the most profound of all the Amsterdam papers.

Volume IV. The Church and the International Disorder (228 pp.) This volume has perhaps ceived more attention than the others because the two searching papers on "Christian Respo bility in Our Divided World" by a representa from the East and the West, respectively Josepl Hromadka and John Foster Dulles. The o papers underline essential human interde dence and warn the Christian churches aga undue optimism or over-simplification of inte tional issues. There is also a carefully prep section on "Freedom of Religion and Rel Human Rights", and a comprehensive and p trating analysis of the relation between Chris responsibility and "power" in the post-war w

Protestantism Faces Its Educational Task Togethe Bower and Hayward. C. C. Nelson Publishing C pany, Appleton, Wisconsin. 292 pages. $3.25.

Leaders in the field of religious education the growth of the American Sunday School 1875, up to the present. To those who have pessimistic about the efficacy of Protestant gious education, this book will give encou ment. Included is a history of the weekday gious education and an account of the exte research which has been conducted by the Co on Religious Education.

Religious Liberty by Cecil Northcote. New York, millan. 1949. $2.00.

The British Congregationalist surveys vigorous manner how the ultra-organized zation of today necessitates complete freed hold a particular faith, to preach it, aband or to change it. The volume is also an u promising manifesto in favor of man's i dignity.

Quakers in the Modern World by William Comfort. New York, Macmillan Company. 1949.

This history of the Quakers from the ti their origin in the 17th century to the p time also discusses the Quaker's opposition t their relief work in Europe after both worl and their long history of tolerance and co tive social action.

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